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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/634,295

08/05/2003

Henry Frank Gasbarro

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06/15/2006

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EXAMINER

BROADHEAD, BRIAN J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3661

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/634,295	GASBARRO, HENRY FRANK	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brian J. Broadhead	3661	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2-3-05, 9-12-05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 through 7, 9, 11 through 16, and 20 through 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pippen, 6278402, in view of Norris, 5952959.

3. Pippen discloses a tablet like device; a GPS module; memory that contains geographic information concerning areas of interest; flash memory; a dismount communications device; an internal power supply is inherent; a connection between the vehicle power supply and the internal power supply. Pippen does not disclose an I-band transceiver; broadcasting location information to at least one portable device through a satellite relay and receiving location information from that at least one portable device via the relay network; power regulating I/O device; a touch screen display; a detachable antenna; a quadrifilar helix antenna; a faraday cage; or a heat sink; and means for software to control power consumption. Norris teaches broadcasting location information to at least one portable device through a relay network and receiving location information from that at least one portable device via the relay network. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to use the teaching of Norris in the invention of Pippen because golfer could locate each other, as disclosed by Norris. Norris and Pippen do not disclose an I-

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band transceiver; a satellite relay; power regulating I/O device; a touch screen display; is detachable antenna; a quadrifilar helix antenna; a faraday cage; or a heat sink; and means for software to control power consumption. Official notice is given that one of ordinary skill in the art would exchange the portable device with a tablet device; any type of wireless communication including L-band is known in the art and the advantages are known. Tablet PCs include software and hardware to control power usage just like any laptop. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the items in the previous sentence along with a detachable antenna, a faraday cage, and a heat sink because it is a design choice. The advantages of using all these items are known in the art.

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pippen, 6278402, in view of Norris, 5952959 as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Sridharan et al., 2003/0017646.

5. Pippen and Norris disclose the limitations as set forth above. They do not disclose using a Faraday cage as a heat sink. Sridharan et al. teaches using a Faraday cage as a heat sink in figure 1. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because it would limit interference while utilizing internal chip structures (see paragraph 9) which would decrease costs (see paragraph 6).

6. Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pippen, 6278402, in view of Norris, 5952959, as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Kokkonen et al., 2005/003253.

7. Pippen and Norris disclose the limitations as set forth above. They do not disclose encoding routing information of intended recipients and analyzing the routing information. Kokkonen et al. teach encoding routing information of intended recipients and analyzing the routing information in paragraphs 18 and 21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the routing of Kokkonen et al. in the invention of Pippen and Norris because such modification would prevent provision of location information to unwanted requesters.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 3-29-06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

9. In response the traversal of the taking official notice the following evidence is supplied.

10. For various form of radio communication being interchangeable the following reference provide teachings:

11. Robinson et al., 6917860

12. Ghazarian, 2003/0016143

13. Okuyama et al., 2003/0074114

14. Colby Jr., 2004/0233930

15. For using a Faraday cage around a transceiver the following reference provide teachings:

16. Casey et al., 6866544

17. Schultz et al., 2004/0209578

18. Goldenburg et al., 6860641
19. The following references provide teachings of Faraday cages as heat sinks:
20. Belady et al., 2005/0152117
21. Martin et al., 2004/0233617
22. Mallik et al., 2004/0196634
23. Eyman et al., 6639800
24. Sridharan et al., 6486534
25. Kobayashi, 6466453
26. For a detachable quadrifilar helix antenna the following reference provides a teaching:
27. Robinett, 2002/0177465
28. The argument that a "tablet computer" a special device different than any other portable computer device hinges on what definition is given to "tablet computer". The specification does not provide guidance on this definition. At what point does a tablet computer become a laptop? At what point does a tablet computer become a PDA? The only common distinguishing feature required on a tablet computer is a touchscreen. Most PDA have this. If there is some feature of a tablet computer that is required and makes the invention novel that feature should be claimed. As it stands now, tablet computer is being given its broadest reasonable interpretation. The evidence provided for the taking official notice shows that the limitations are widely known in the art. The argument that Norris and Pippen are only for short distances and would not use satellite communications is not convincing. Norris discusses using his system up to a distance

of 100 miles. In such a case it is clear to one of ordinary skill in the art that line of sight radio communication probably wouldn't be the best way to communication.

Conclusion

29. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

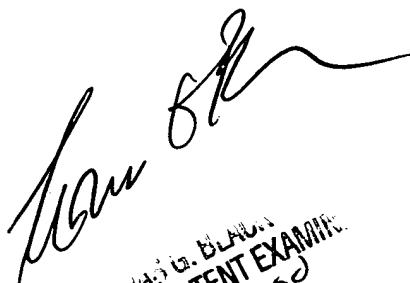
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian J. Broadhead whose telephone number is 571-272-6957. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Black can be reached on 571-272-6956. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


BJB


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